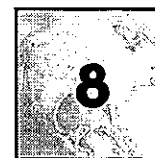


# AN UNEASY WORLD

## (1922–1970)



### TIME LINE

| EVENTS ELSEWHERE  | DATE | EVENTS IN AMERICA  |
|---|------|--|
| <i>Mussolini gained power in Italy</i>  | 1922 |  |
|   | 1929 | Stock market crashed   |
| <i>Hitler appointed chancellor of Germany</i>   | 1933 | New Deal began   |
| <i>Italy invaded Ethiopia; Persia officially renamed Iran</i>   | 1935 |  |
| <i>Japan invaded China</i>  | 1937 |  |
| <i>Munich Agreement signed</i>  | 1938 |  |
| <i>Hitler invaded Poland; World War II began</i>  | 1939 |  |
| <i>Germany invaded Russia; English cities bombed in Battle of Britain</i>   | 1941 | Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; United States entered war; Atlantic Charter; Lend-Lease Act |
|   | 1944 | D-Day invasion of France   |
| <i>Yalta conference; United Nations began</i>   | 1945 | A-bomb dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki; end of World War II                                    |
| <i>Syria gained independence from France</i>  | 1946 |  |
| <i>India, Pakistan gained independence from Britain; state of Israel created</i>                                    | 1947 | Marshall Plan; Jackie Robinson became first African American in major league baseball            |
|   | 1948 | Berlin Airlift   |
| <i>China became Communist; apartheid introduced in South Africa; Indonesia gained independence from Netherlands</i> | 1949 | North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) established  |
|   | 1950 | Korean War began   |
| <i>Death of Stalin</i>  | 1953 | Korean War ended   |
| <i>Fidel Castro took control of Cuba</i>  | 1959 | Computer chip patented by American scientists  |
| <i>Berlin Wall built</i>  | 1961 |  |
|   | 1962 | Cuban missile crisis   |
|   | 1963 | U.S. troops in Vietnam; President Kennedy assassinated   |
|   | 1964 | Gulf of Tonkin   |

**ACTIVATING PRIOR KNOWLEDGE**

Watch for answers to these questions as you read.

- What programs helped the United States out of the Great Depression?
- Which events and leaders in Europe led to World War II?
- What part did the United States play in World War II?
- After World War II ended, what good and what bad things happened to the United States in Europe and Asia?

**INTRODUCTION**

Not only the United States but also much of the world was in a great depression. President Roosevelt and the United States chose one way to improve things. Nations such as Germany chose a completely different way.

All over the world, small troubles were growing bigger. Heads of several nations were leading their nations into war against weaker neighbors.

Twenty years after the end of World War I, World War II was already beginning. Once again the United States tried to stay out of it, waiting almost too long before deciding to enter.

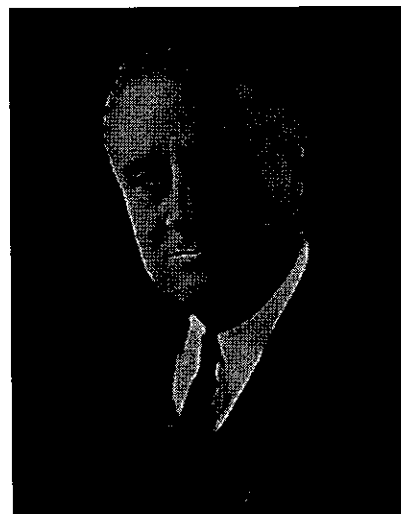
**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "NEW DEAL"**

When President Franklin D. Roosevelt took office, the nation was in trouble. People were out of work. Many had lost their homes as well as their jobs. Farmers were not making enough money to stay in business. In order to try to bring the nation out of the depression, Roosevelt offered his **New Deal**.

Laws were passed to let the government loan money to farmers to improve their farms or to pay off old loans. Farmers were told to grow fewer crops in order to raise farm prices.

Jobs were found for **unemployed** people. The Public Works Administration (PWA) and Works Progress Administration (WPA) were government organizations that created jobs. Roads, public parks, public buildings, and so on were built by WPA and PWA workers. Great amounts of government money were spent on these projects to give work to people needing it. Young people often found jobs with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) working in mountains and forests.

As people began to make money from these government programs, they had money to spend. The money they spent gave other people jobs in stores and factories. This was a great help in getting the nation back on its feet.



President Franklin D. Roosevelt

**New Deal**—a program of reforms started by U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s

**unemployed**—without a job

## EARLY TELEVISION

In the 1930s, television sets were shown in science fiction movies. Had it not been for wars and distrust among nations, television might have been developed during World War I.

Inventors knew the basics for television. They needed time, money, and cooperation to develop television. For example, a picture was transmitted from London to New York as early as 1928. The next year, Bell Telephone tested its first color television system. In 1930, RCA had its first telecast, featuring Felix the Cat from the comics.

The Great Depression of the 1930s slowed down development of television. Even so, by 1937 BBC had television broadcasts in England. Two years later, the Easter Parade was televised in New York City. The opening of the World's Fair was also telecast in March 1939, and television was on its way. That month, sets were advertised for sale at prices ranging from \$200 to \$2,000 depending on size and capabilities. Television as we know it had become part of American life.

Laws were passed to help workers, too. The National Labor Relations Act protected the rights of the American laborer. Then the Wages and Hours Act was passed setting minimum wages for certain workers and the forty-hour week as the standard workweek. The act started the idea of time and a half pay for overtime (work over forty hours a week). It also required that workers be at least sixteen years old.

The government began to take an interest in managing natural resources. Irrigation and power projects were started. Dams were built to control floods, generate power, and store water for irrigation. The largest of these projects was the Tennessee Valley Authority, the TVA. The TVA is still helping people along the Tennessee River and its branches. By itself, the TVA raised the living standards of thousands of people by selling them electric power for things such as refrigerators, radios, and other appliances.

The **Social Security** Act was passed. It is still in force today. Under this law, workers and employers pay into the Social Security fund. When the worker reaches retirement age, he or she can then begin to receive monthly payments from Social Security. In this way, a retired worker is sure of having some income for the rest of his or her life. If a worker is injured and can no longer work, he or she may begin drawing Social Security at an earlier age. If a worker dies, the fund will pay money to his or her spouse and young children so that they have income to live on.

**Social Security**—a government program that gives monthly payments to workers who have retired because of age, as well as to some other groups

## CRITICAL THINKING

When the Social Security Act became law, the average life expectancy of male American workers was about 59 years. Why did Social Security payments not begin until a much later age?

## AMELIA EARHART (1898–1937)

Some women refused to accept the idea that only men could have adventures. Amelia Earhart became famous around the world as the leading woman aviator of her time. On July 24, 1898, Amelia Earhart was born in Kansas, just a few years before the Wright brothers flew for the first time. Even as a young girl, Amelia knew she wanted to fly. When she was eight, she and her sister built a roller coaster that began at the top of a shed. The flying was fine, but the crash landing was not all that great.

During World War I, Earhart visited her sister, who lived in Canada. Amelia decided to be a nurse's aide. She spent her time off at the airfield near the hospital. After the war, she studied medicine for a time but quit to go to California when her parents moved.

In California, Earhart got to fly. She paid for an airplane ride at an airshow. She loved it. She got a job to pay for flying lessons. Her teacher was Neta Snook, who was one of the first women in the world to be a pilot.

Eventually, Earhart bought her own airplane, in which she set an altitude record for women at 14,000 feet. When she moved to Boston as a social worker, Earhart kept on flying.

The year after Charles A. Lindbergh flew alone across the Atlantic, Earhart got her chance to fly across the ocean. Publisher George Putnam helped set up the flight of the

### *Friendship.*

Earhart was a passenger aboard the three-motored gold-colored airplane. Equipped with pontoons in case of an emergency landing on water, the airplane flew from Boston to Newfoundland.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Bad weather held up the flight for several days. Meanwhile, another airplane also waited for better weather. It, too, had a woman on board. Both wished to be the first to fly a woman across the ocean.

On June 17, 1928, the *Friendship* took off in bad weather. The radio failed. Fuel was low. The fliers attempted to ask a ship for directions but failed. With little fuel left, they reached Burrey Port, Wales, in Great Britain.

Earhart wrote a book called *20 Hrs. 40 Min.*, which was the story of her flight. George Putnam published the book. Earhart was on her way to becoming famous.

Earhart flew alone across the United States. Once she had to land on the main street of a town when she ran out of fuel. As her skills improved, she learned instrument flying.

When George Putnam proposed, Earhart accepted and they were

**AMELIA EARHART (1898–1937), CONTINUED**

married. With her husband's help, Amelia planned new flights. In 1932, she flew alone across the Atlantic.

Earhart was invited to the White House. She and First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt flew with reporters above Washington, D.C. Earhart piloted the plane in her evening gown and slippers.

Her dream was to fly around the world. In March 1937, she and navigator Fred J. Noonan took off from California. They landed in Hawaii, but crashed when taking off again. The two returned to California on a ship to have their plane repaired.

On their next attempt, they flew east to Florida. From there they flew to South America and across the ocean to Africa and on to India. When they left the island of New Guinea, their goal was tiny Howland Island in the Pacific. They never reached it.

Amelia Earhart's fate has never been known. Did she crash in the ocean? Did she and Noonan land on an island and become Japanese prisoners? Did the Japanese execute her as a spy? The final end to the story of America's greatest female flier has never been discovered.

Banking laws were changed to make banks safer. Many businesses came under government regulation. Some people said the government was gaining too much power under the New Deal. Others said the New Deal had saved the nation. Both sides had good reasons for what they said.

By the time the United States was getting back on its feet, great changes had taken place in the rest of the world.

**REVIEW: THE UNITED STATES IN THE 1930s**

Use the clues on the next page to help fill in the lines. Each answer has something to do with the United States in the 1930s.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ N
2. \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_\_

1. The CCC was the \_\_\_\_\_ Conservation Corps.
2. Social \_\_\_\_\_ provided income for retired or injured workers.
3. These initials stood for Public Works Administration, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. President Roosevelt worked hard to end the Great \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States.
5. Workers were to get time and a half for \_\_\_\_\_ after the Wages and Hours Act was passed.
6. American workers received more protection when the National \_\_\_\_\_ Relations Act became law.
7. The Tennessee \_\_\_\_\_ Authority was called TVA.

## DICTATORS AND WARLORDS THREATEN WORLD FREEDOM

Changes in the rest of the world were important to the future of the United States. In 1922, Benito Mussolini became the leader of Italy. He promised to make Italy as great as the Roman Empire. So he had roads built, swamps drained for farmland, and the army made much bigger. Italy even took over two more colonies. But for Italians, things started getting worse. Mussolini's **Fascist Party** used fear to keep the people in line. As **dictator**, Mussolini's word was law. His secret police made sure everyone obeyed that law. Jail, beatings, and death waited for anyone who went against the dictator.

North of Italy, another nation came under the power of a ruthless dictator. Adolf Hitler, leader of the **Nazi Party**, took charge of Germany in 1933. The German people had been in a depression even worse than the one in the United States. They, too, turned to a new leader who promised to help them. Hitler also promised to recapture the land taken from Germany at the end of World War I.

Once Hitler had gained control of the government, the secret police, or Gestapo, used prison, torture, and death to make sure the dictator's orders were followed. In Germany, the life of the Jewish people became one of constant fear. Hitler blamed the Jews for Germany's depression. Jews lost their homes, their businesses, and their lives.



Adolf Hitler

**Fascist Party**—a political party in Italy headed by Benito Mussolini

**dictator**—a ruler who has complete authority over the government and its people

**Nazi Party**—a political party formed in Germany in the 1920s, led by Adolf Hitler

On the other side of the world, the island nation of Japan was governed by an emperor. This emperor was being influenced by **warlords**. These men were looking for lands to conquer. In 1931, the Japanese army marched into Manchuria, in northern China.

In 1935, Mussolini's Italian army invaded the free African nation of Ethiopia. Ethiopia's spears were useless against Italy's tanks. Italy took over Ethiopia by mid-1936. Ethiopia's ruler, Haile Selassie, asked the League of Nations for help. The League could not give military help, although it did ask that nations refuse to trade with Italy. This did not help Ethiopia very much. Selassie's nation was lost, and the League collapsed.

In 1936, German armies invaded the Rhineland, between Germany and France. In 1937, Japan marched into China. In 1938, Germany took over Austria without a fight. Also in that year, German armies captured Czechoslovakia.

**warlords**—  
aggressive military  
officers in Japan  
who took control of  
the government in  
the 1920s

### JESSE OWENS (1913–1980)

J. C. Owens was born James Cleveland Owens but is remembered by his nickname, Jesse. He worked hard to earn money to attend Ohio State. On May 25, 1935, Jesse Owens broke three world records and tied a fourth in a track meet. He was America's hope in the 1936 Olympic Games to be held in Germany.

Jesse Owens was African American. He did not fit Adolf Hitler's idea of a member of the Master Race. During the Olympics, Owens won four gold medals in track and field events. Hitler refused to give him these awards in person. Owens became a hero to the American people.

The rest of the world was not prepared for war. It was easier to let the dictators continue than to fight them. This is called **appeasement**. Many Americans insisted that what happened in Europe and Asia was not America's business.

In August 1939, Germany and the Soviet Union signed an agreement to remain friends. On September 1, Hitler's troops invaded Poland.

Two days later, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany. The Soviet Union invaded Poland to help Germany and acquire land for itself. Europe was again at war!

Entire nations were conquered by Germany in a few days or weeks. Countries such as Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland, and France were captured by German forces. British and French troops were pushed back into the sea at Dunkirk. British boats and ships, from warships to rowboats, crossed the English Channel to save their soldiers. A third of a million trapped soldiers were taken to England.

**appeasement**—  
giving in to the  
demands of an  
aggressor in the  
hope of avoiding  
war

Almost at once the Battle of Britain began. As many as a thousand German planes a day flew over Great Britain, bombing and killing. British pilots, outnumbered by as much as twenty to one, attacked the Germans again and again. German losses became so great that the bombing of Britain ended.



St. Paul's Cathedral during bombing of London

Meanwhile, China was suffering from Japanese attacks. The only thing that saved the Chinese army from complete defeat was the great size of the Chinese nation. Japan had only so many soldiers; they could not be everywhere at once in that huge country. Other nations in Southeast Asia watched Japan in fear.

In 1941, Germany attacked the Soviet Union. Europe and Asia became one huge battleground.

What was the United States doing at this time? Americans were once again remaining neutral. Congress even passed neutrality laws saying the United States would have nothing to do with any nation at war.

Finally, when it was almost too late, the United States did begin to build its army and navy. The Lend-Lease Act was passed, which let the president sell or loan war materials to nations whose safety was important to us.

### TRAINING SOLDIERS WITHOUT EQUIPMENT

Long before the United States entered World War II, the government had begun to call up, or draft, men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five. Many problems were involved in preparing a military force on short notice. One was the lack of equipment with which to train the new troops. Soldiers drilled with broomsticks instead of rifles. Big

pipes had the word "cannon" written on them. Airplanes dropped sacks of flour that were supposed to represent bombs. Old cars and trucks carried signs calling themselves tanks. It's amazing that these men learned to be soldiers without the equipment needed for proper training.



**CRITICAL THINKING**

Americans hated the thought of fighting another war. Why did they not realize that what happened in the rest of the world affected the United States?

**WAR!**

On December 7, 1941, the American naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, was attacked by Japanese airplanes. When the surprise attack was over that Sunday morning, America's Pacific fleet was in ruins. Eight battleships were sunk or seriously damaged. Many smaller ships were also sunk or badly hurt. Over 3,000 Americans were killed or missing, and more than 1,000 were wounded. The next day, the United States declared war on Japan. On December 11, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States.

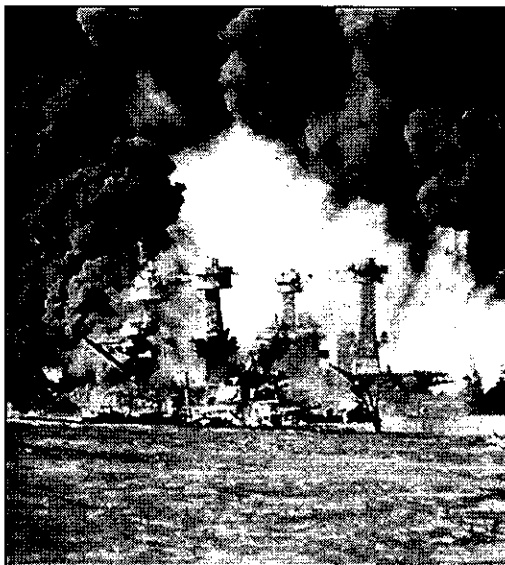
The war that followed brought great suffering for many Americans. Millions of men and women went to war.

In 1942, United States and British troops landed in North Africa and began a hot, bloody battle with the German tank corps there. When the terrible fighting ended, most of the Germans had been killed or captured. North Africa was freed from German control.

In 1943, the United States and its allies invaded the island of Sicily and defeated the enemy. Beginning with a terrible battle at Anzio, Allied troops fought their way up the country of Italy. The Italians forced out Mussolini in July 1943, and their troops stopped fighting. As the Allied forces moved on through Italy, they continued to fight German troops.

The Soviet Union, meanwhile, had lost millions of soldiers fighting German troops. Finally, the great German army was stopped at Stalingrad. The bitter cold winter of 1942–1943 ruined much of the invading German army and forced a large part of it to surrender in February 1943. Now the Soviets began to attack the remaining German troops. Soon the Germans were being driven back as they lost battle after battle. In one three-month period, the Soviets killed or captured half a million Germans.

On June 6, 1944, the D-Day invasion of France began. Troops from the United States, Canada, and Great Britain landed at Normandy in France and attacked the German armies. For the next eleven months, they fought their way closer and closer to the heart of Germany. American warplanes bombed German cities and targets by day, and the British bombed by night. Soviet armies moved forward from the east.



Burning ships at Pearl Harbor

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

## RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROLS

Many items were needed for the war effort. In order to make certain the military received the material it needed to fight the war, the government imposed **rationing**.

Food, clothing, tires, and gasoline were rationed to American citizens. Sugar, meat, and shoes were in limited supply and came under the rationing program.

Citizens were issued ration books containing coupons for scarce items. At certain times, the government told the citizens which coupons were good for which items. Customers found the item they needed, presented their

ration coupon, and then paid for the item, such as a pair of shoes, a pound of coffee, or five pounds of sugar. If customers could not locate the items, then their coupons did not help. At times, some things just could not be found.

In order to keep merchants from raising prices so high that only the rich could have scarce items, the government established price controls. Tires and shoes were not the only things that came under these controls. So did rents. Without rent controls, many people could not have afforded a place to live.

**ration**—to limit the amount of certain items that any one person can buy

On May 8, 1945, Germany surrendered. Hitler was dead. Mussolini was dead. Much of Europe was in ruins. Only one building out of every twenty was left standing in Berlin, Germany's capital. Millions of soldiers and civilians were dead. The Germans had killed over 6 million Jewish men, women, and children, as well as many millions of gypsies, homosexuals, and political prisoners. The terrible war in Europe was over.

## CODETALKERS

Talking on the telephone or radio was a great way to pass messages during wartime. However, the telephone and radio were not safe to use. Spies could learn where American forces would be from overheard messages.

The United States began to use Native Americans to send messages in their own language. Enemy spies could not understand what was being said.

Most of the Codetalkers in combat were Navajo. Their tribe was large enough to furnish many speakers. The sound of the Navajo language was impossible to counterfeit. At the end of World War II, 420 Codetalkers were helping the United States win the war.

If anything, the war with Japan was worse than the war in Europe. Battles were fought at sea and on hot, wet, jungle islands. Every island the Japanese had captured had to be invaded and taken back. Thousands of American soldiers died on each island. When islands were captured, air bases were built, so American planes could bomb other islands held by the Japanese. In late 1944, the United States invaded the Philippine Islands, which Japan had taken in December 1941.

As American forces got closer and closer to Japan, military leaders hoped for a miracle. If the United States had to invade Japan itself, a million soldiers might die.

Then, President Harry S Truman received word that the **atomic bomb** was ready for use. On August 6, 1945, an atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. This was the first atomic bomb used in warfare. The bomb totally destroyed about five square miles of the city. Between 70,000 and 100,000 people died in the explosion. Thousands more died later from **radiation** sickness. On August 9, a second atomic bomb hit Nagasaki. Shortly thereafter, the Japanese surrendered.



Flag raising on Iwo Jima,  
February 23, 1945



Bombing of Nagasaki

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

**atomic bomb**—a nuclear weapon capable of causing massive destruction

**radiation**—the energy given off by an atomic explosion that can damage human tissue and organs

## WORLD WAR II WAS TOTAL WAR

World War II was the nation's first total war. It was a war that involved the entire world. This terrible war was fought not just by armed forces but also by the people at home. Citizens donated war material, such as metals and paper. They did without many things they were used to.

World War II made use of many new scientific discoveries. Radar, guided missiles, and rockets were new aids to fighting the war. Ships were

threatened by magnetic mines. Eventually, the atomic bomb brought the war to an end.

New medical discoveries helped save lives. Treatment with penicillin brought antibiotics into use. Sulfa drugs were responsible for saving many more lives.

For the first time, people knew what total war actually meant.

**CRITICAL THINKING**

Armed forces from many nations fought Germany and Japan. Besides troops, what did the United States have that made a major difference in the war effort?

**REVIEW: WORLD WAR II**

The following are five groups of events that are related to World War II. The events in each group are out of order. Number the happenings in each group in correct order, from 1 to 4, on the lines provided.

1. \_\_\_\_ The Nazi Party took control of Germany.  
\_\_\_\_ The Fascist Party took control of Italy.  
\_\_\_\_ Japan invaded Manchuria.  
\_\_\_\_ Italy invaded Ethiopia.
2. \_\_\_\_ Japan invaded China.  
\_\_\_\_ Germany invaded Poland.  
\_\_\_\_ Germany took Austria.  
\_\_\_\_ Czechoslovakia was taken by Germany.
3. \_\_\_\_ The Battle of Britain was fought.  
\_\_\_\_ France was defeated.  
\_\_\_\_ Great Britain and France declared war on Germany.  
\_\_\_\_ The Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor.
4. \_\_\_\_ U.S. and British troops invaded North Africa.  
\_\_\_\_ The Italians killed Mussolini.  
\_\_\_\_ The United States declared war on Japan.  
\_\_\_\_ Germany and Italy declared war on the United States.
5. \_\_\_\_ The atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.  
\_\_\_\_ The Germans were defeated at Stalingrad.  
\_\_\_\_ Germany surrendered.  
\_\_\_\_ The D-Day invasion started.



## MAP ACTIVITY: EUROPE IN WORLD WAR II


Use the map on page 160 to help you answer the following. Write your answers on the lines provided.

1. Name the two European Axis nations during World War II.

\_\_\_\_\_ and  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Five Allied nations were not taken over by the Axis powers. Name these five.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, and  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 
3. "D-Day," the Allied invasion to free Europe, took place in this country.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What new countries can you find on this map next to the Soviet Union that are not on the World War I map on page 142?

\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, and  
\_\_\_\_\_

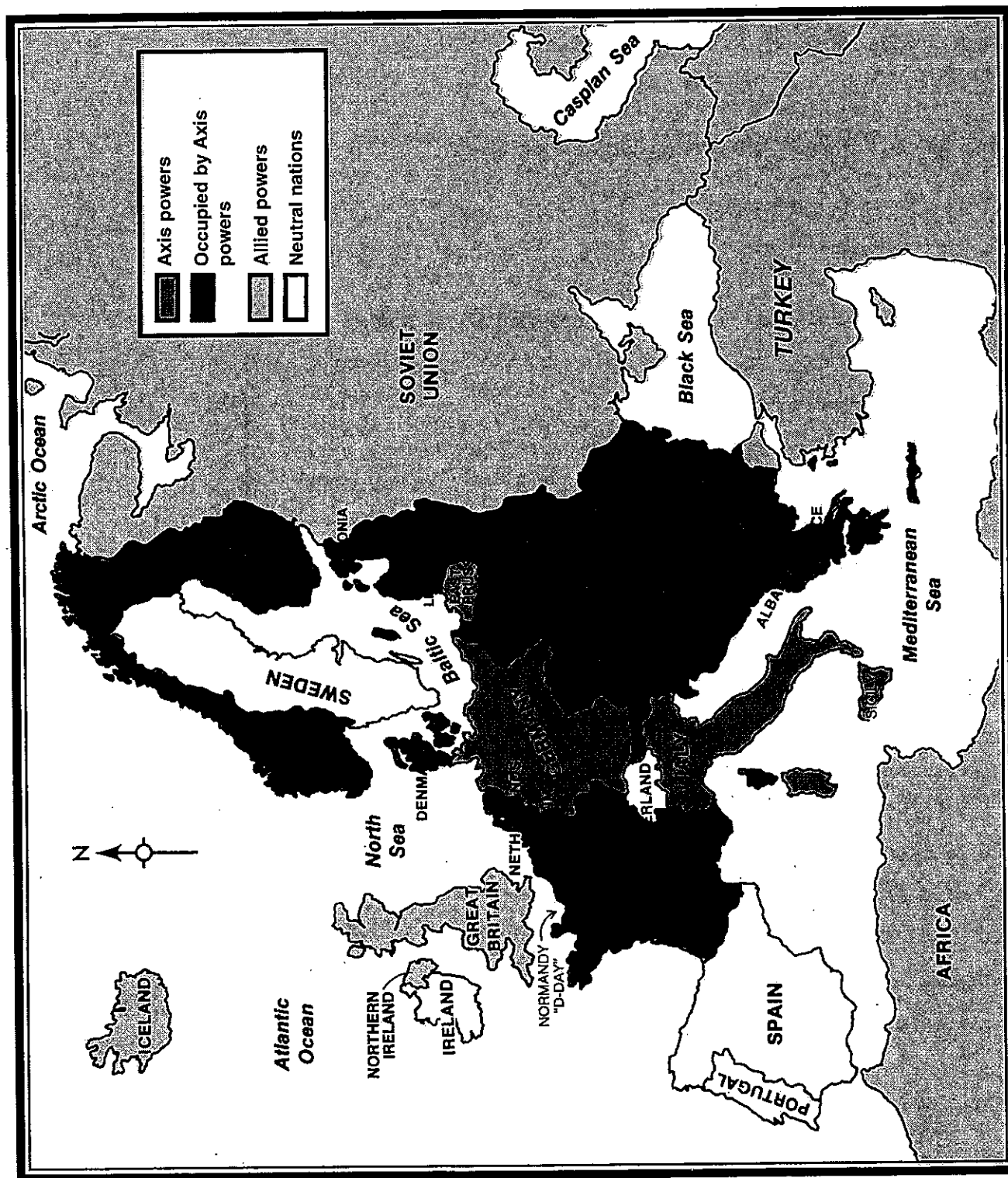
5. What is the name of the new country between Germany and Romania?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What new country lies south of Austria and Hungary and north of Albania?

\_\_\_\_\_

# Europe: 1939–1941



## MAP ACTIVITY: JAPANESE EXPANSION

Use the map on page 162 as well as the pages in this unit to answer the following questions. Write your answers on the lines provided.

1. What United States naval base was attacked by the Japanese in 1941?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What two European nations declared war on the United States four days after the Japanese raid on the U.S. naval base?

\_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Which seven nations or islands did the Japanese control at least a part of during World War II?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, and

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What two cities in Japan were devastated by the atomic bombs that ended World War II?

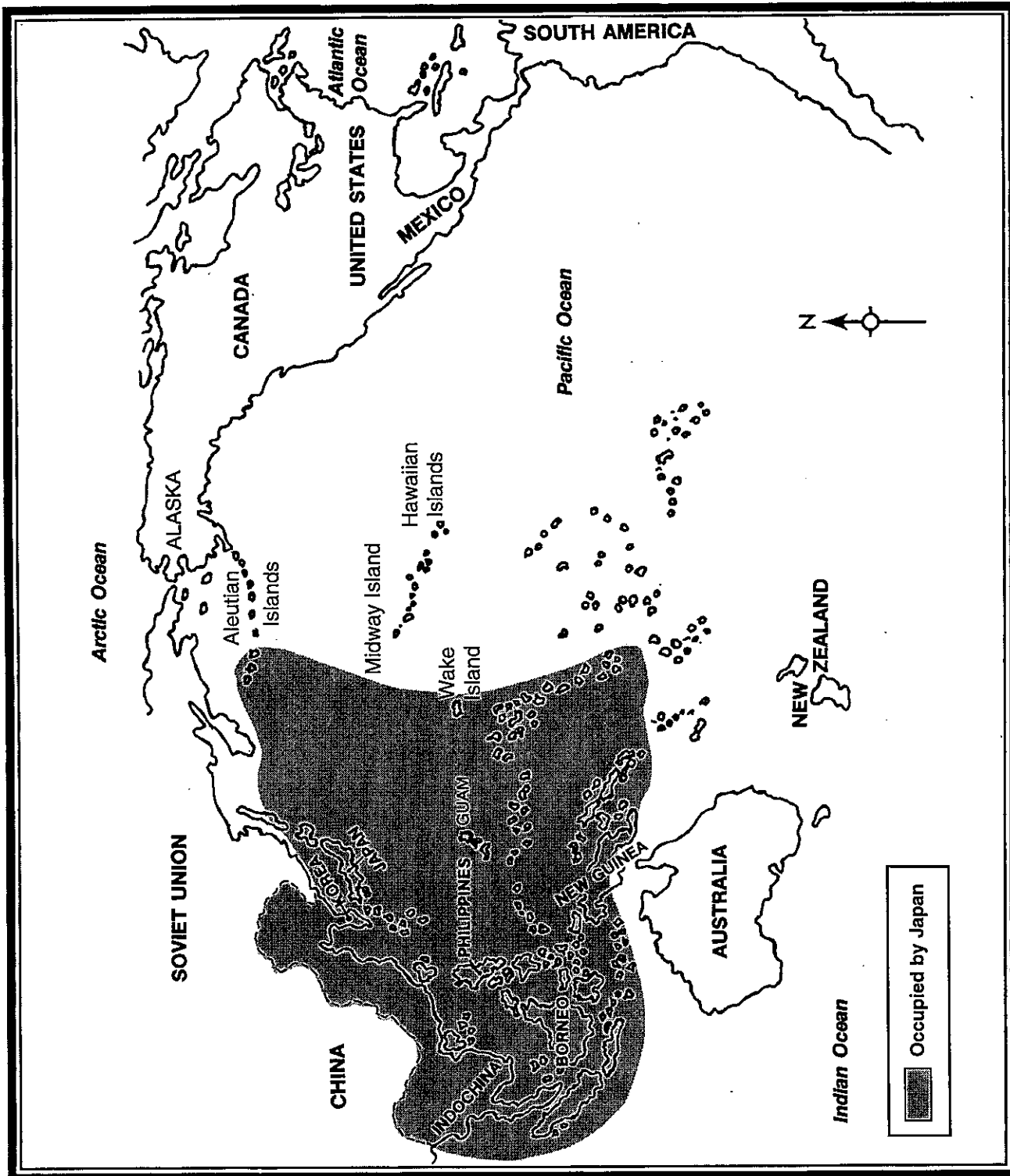
\_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What English-speaking country was on the edge of Japanese-held territory during World War II?

\_\_\_\_\_

### Japanese Expansion: 1931–1945





## PEACEFUL ALLIANCES

In 1941, President Roosevelt and English **Prime Minister** Winston Churchill met and agreed on the Atlantic Charter. In April 1945, representatives from nearly fifty nations met in San Francisco. They added to the ideas in the Atlantic Charter. The result of their work was the United Nations.

**prime minister**—the chief officer of the government in some countries, such as the United Kingdom

### RALPH BUNCHE (1904–1971)

Ralph Bunche was born in Detroit, Michigan, and worked to get a college education. During his school years, he won many awards. He wanted to help black people throughout the world to improve their lives. Ralph Bunche became an authority on colonialism in Africa.

Bunche worked in the United Nations. He wanted to find peaceful

ways to settle problems. He labored to find a settlement in the Arab-Israeli dispute. In 1949, he arranged an armistice in this struggle. For this work, Ralph Bunche became the first African American awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

He was also honored with the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1963.

In addition to keeping the peace, the United Nations did many other things. It gathered food and supplies for needy nations. New homes were found for people who had lost their homes in the war. Developing nations were given help with problems of health, farming, and education.

The United Nations has not always been successful in what it does, but it has done many good things.

The United States signed agreements in 1947 with many Latin American nations. These agreements or alliances promised that the nations would help one another if any of them was attacked. In 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed. Then alliances such as SEATO were signed with Southeast Asia and ANZUS with Australia and New Zealand.

The idea behind these alliances is that a nation is not likely to attack a country whose friends are ready to help.

The United States also helped in other ways. In 1947, the Marshall Plan provided great amounts of money to help Europe rebuild factories and farms destroyed in the war. By 1950, the Point Four program was giving help to developing nations.

**MAP ACTIVITY: COLD WAR**

The map on page 165 shows how Europe looked after World War II. Communism spread from the Soviet Union to include eight other nations. Most of this spread occurred right after World War II. The six countries closest to the Soviet Union on the west—East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria—were called satellite countries. They had Communist governments and were controlled by the Soviet Union. Yugoslavia and Albania were Communist, too, but they did not take their orders from the Soviet Union. These nations were not included as satellite countries.

1. Name the countries in Europe that had Communist governments.

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

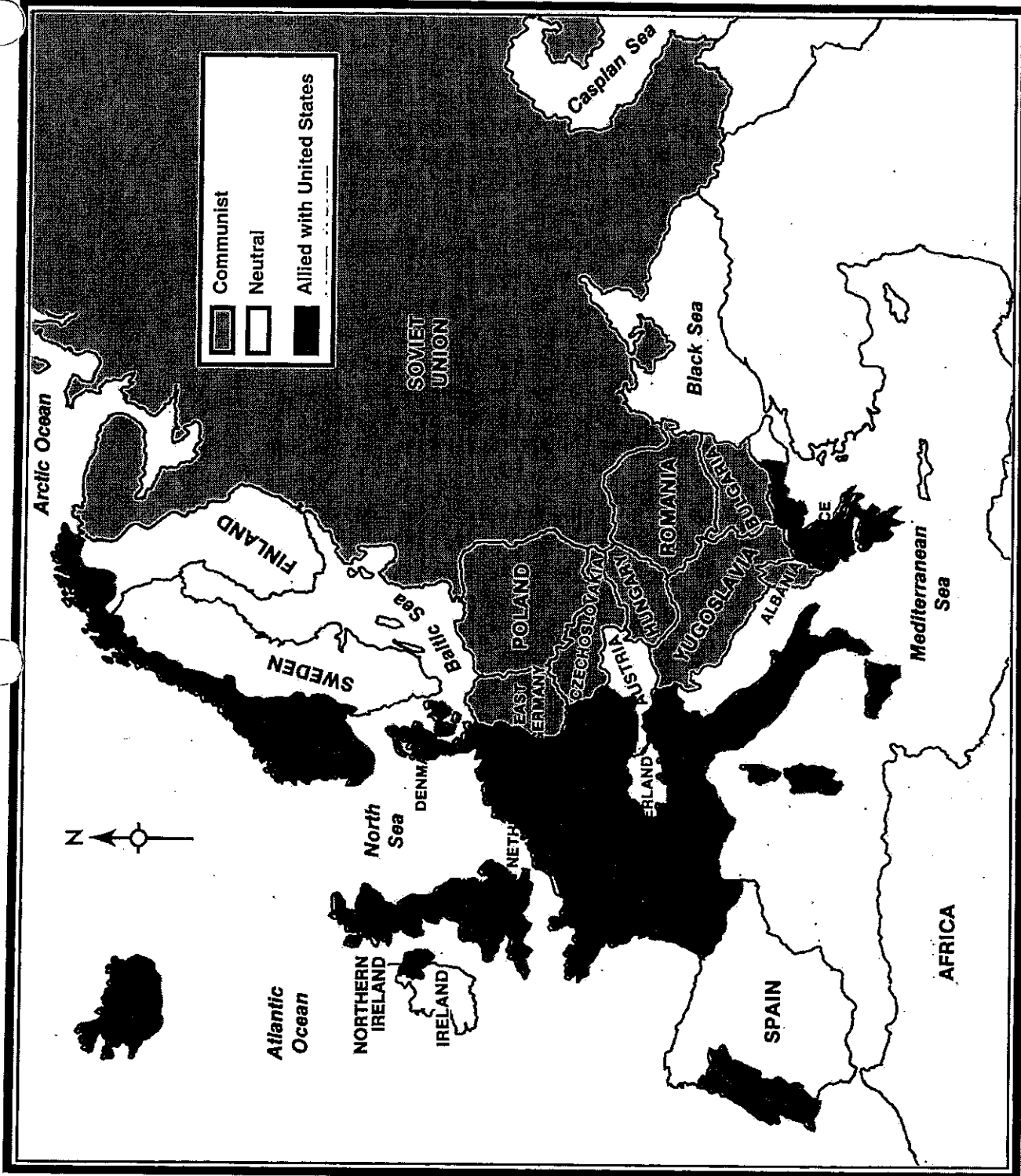
2. Name six nations that declared themselves neutral.

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

3. List twelve nations allied with the United States.

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

Cold War Europe: 1945–1950



## PROBLEMS WITH COMMUNIST NATIONS

When the fighting stopped at the end of World War II, one big question was what was to be done with Germany. The Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, and the United States each took a part of Germany to govern. In the same way, they divided the city of Berlin, which was inside the Soviet Union's zone or area. It was not long before West Germany was made up of the parts governed by all nations except the Soviet Union. East Germany was that part of Germany controlled by the Soviet Union. West Germany became a democracy much like the United States. East Germany became Communist.

A **cold war** between the Soviet Union and the nations of the West began after World War II. This was fought with words and ideas instead of guns. For example, on July 24, 1948, the Soviets refused to let food and supplies cross their zone to get to West Berlin. Western troops and the people living there were in danger of starving. For over a year, the West had to fly all supplies into Berlin. The Berlin Airlift flew 277,264 plane loads of supplies into Berlin during that time. A plane landed every three minutes night and day in Berlin. Finally, the Soviets again opened up the roads to Berlin. The West had won a "battle" in the cold war.

In June 1950, the cold war became a hot war in Korea. North Korea attacked South Korea. Communist China helped the North Koreans. The United Nations came to the aid of South Korea. Even though this was called a police action, not a war, thousands of Americans died in Korea. When the fighting stopped in 1953, South Korea was still a free nation. American and United Nations troops are still in South Korea more than fifty years after the war.

While battles raged in South Korea, the cold war went on in Europe. Winston Churchill said an "**iron curtain**" had been dropped between what he called the free world and the Communist nations. The Communists had gone so far as to put up barbed-wire fences and mine fields between their land and the "free" nations. Finally, they built the Berlin Wall to divide East and West Berlin. The Communists were tired of people escaping to freedom in West Berlin.

But not all Communist nations were in Europe and Asia. Just about a hundred miles from Florida is the island nation of Cuba. After Cuba became independent in 1934, a man named Fulgencio Batista became important in its government and ruled with an iron hand. In 1959, Fidel Castro took control of Cuba. The United States was glad to see Batista out but soon decided that Castro was worse.

Castro took over land belonging to American companies. The United States started an **embargo** against Cuba. Castro asked the Soviet Union for help. People began leaving Cuba to go to the United States. These **exiles** told how bad life had become for them in Cuba. In 1962, some of these people went back to invade Cuba, with U.S. support. They landed at the Bay of Pigs. Their plan failed, and many were captured. Cuba blamed the United States for the invasion. Relations between the two nations grew worse.

**cold war**—a period of conflict between countries that stops short of actual war

**iron curtain**—the imaginary line that divided Europe into two regions: communist and noncommunist

**embargo**—a ban on trade in a particular product or products from a particular country

**exile**—someone who lives in a country other than his or her native country, often for political reasons

In 1962, American planes flying high over Cuba took pictures of Soviet missile sites being constructed. The missiles were aimed at the United States. President John F. Kennedy set up a naval blockade around Cuba. Then he ordered the Soviet Union to take its missiles home. War with the Soviet Union was possible, but the two sides reached an agreement. The missiles left Cuba.

Cuba is still Communist. Some Americans continue to be bothered that a Communist nation is so close to United States soil. Even so, the two nations have begun to try to get along with each other.

Almost from the end of World War II, a struggle had been going on in Southeast Asia. French Indochina had been divided into Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. From 1946 until 1954, the French fought to regain control of Vietnam. When Ho Chi Minh and his followers drove out the French, they set up a Communist government in northern Vietnam. The nation became divided into North and South Vietnam, and civil war broke out. The United States began sending aid to South Vietnam. Americans started training soldiers for South Vietnam. Then U.S. advisers went into battle. By 1963, about 15,000 American troops were in Vietnam. In 1964, two U.S. ships were supposedly attacked in the Gulf of Tonkin. In 1964, U.S. planes began bombing North Vietnam. By 1968, over half a million Americans were in Vietnam. The war was costing over \$2 billion a month.



U.S. planes bombing in North Vietnam

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

### CRITICAL THINKING

A civil war began between North and South Vietnam. Presidents Kennedy and Johnson said the United States helped South Vietnam in order to stop the spread of Communism. Why was the government willing to fight Communism in Vietnam but not in Cuba?

For a while, starting in 1968, the United States ended most bombing of North Vietnam. Peace talks began in Paris. In 1969, the newly elected president Richard M. Nixon started bringing American troops home, but the war dragged on. It became the longest war in U.S. history.

In 1970, American forces invaded Cambodia and Laos to destroy Communist supply lines. By June 30, 1970, the U.S. troops had left Cambodia. But for three more years, the United States sent supplies to the Cambodian and South Vietnamese troops there.

Americans were tired of a war many of them did not believe in.

### PUBLIC OPINION

In 1965, 25 percent of Americans thought the Vietnam War was a mistake. By 1990, 74 percent thought so.

**REVIEW: THE POSTWAR WORLD**

One word is left out of each sentence below. Fill in the missing word. Then find that word in the word search and circle it. The words in the word search are written across, up and down, and backward. Many words cross other words, so look carefully.

1. The greatest peace-keeping organization in the world is the United \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Marshall \_\_\_\_\_ helped Europe survive after World War II.
3. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is better known by its initials as \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Soviet Union and the United States were involved in a \_\_\_\_\_ war for years.
5. When the West flew supplies into Berlin, it was called the Berlin \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Fighting broke out in 1950 in \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Winston Churchill called the division between Communist nations and the free world an iron \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Fidel \_\_\_\_\_ turned Cuba into a Communist country.
9. French Indochina was divided into three new nations. They were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
10. President Richard M. \_\_\_\_\_ began bringing American soldiers home from Vietnam.

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